

# **Crystal Digital PCR® Assay**

### **Information Sheet**

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **Product Name**

EGFR (T790, T790M, C797S) Crystal Digital PCR® Assay (R51039)

# Description

#### **Detected Targets**

Targets	Sample Type	<b>Detection Channels</b>	Multiplex
EGFR T790, T790M, C797S	DNA	Blue/Green/Red	3

The EGFR (T790, T790M, C797S) Crystal Digital PCR® Assay is a 10X assay designed to detect and quantify mutations in exon 10 of the EGFR gene using the Ruby Chip. EGFR is essential for regulating multiple cellular processes through the PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway including cell growth, proliferation, survival, and metabolism.

#### **Assay Configuration**

The table below indicates with a "X" which channel(s) are used for each target in the assay:

Targets	Base changes	Blue	Teal	Green	Yellow	Red	Infra-Red	Long- Shift
Wild-type EGFR T790	N/A	Х						
EGFR T790M	c.2369C>T			Х				
EGFR C797S	c.2389T>A c.2390G>C	Х				Х		

#### Components

EGFR (T790, T790M, C797S) Crystal Digital PCR® Assay comprises two reagents: a pool of the assay specific primers and Crystal Flex Probes and a Positive Control. Please refer to the lot specific Certificate of Conformity for characterized concentration, available for download at the Technical Resources section of the Stilla Technologies website.

Component Name	Reference	Concentration	Description
EGFR (T790, T790M, C797S) Crystal Digital PCR® Assay	R51039	10X	Detects EGFR wild-type T790, the mutations T790M and C797S (T>A, G>C).
EGFR Positive Control	R51025.PC0	10X	Contains: hgDNA, Synthetic EGFR mutants (E746- A750del, L858R, L861Q, T790M, C797S)

# **Thermocycling Programs**

#### On the naica® system:

	Step		
Step 1	Partition for Ruby Chip	-	
Step 2	Temperature 95°C for 180 seconds	1°C/sec	
Step 3	Begin Loop for 60 Iterations	-	
Step 3.1	Temperature 95°C for 15 seconds	1°C/sec	
Step 3.2	Temperature 58°C for 30 seconds	1°C/sec	
Step 4	Release for Ruby Chip	-	

#### On the Nio<sup>™</sup> Digital PCR:

	Step		
Step 1	Partition for Ruby Chip	-	
Step 2	Temperature 95°C for 180 seconds	1°C/sec	
Step 3	Begin Loop for 60 Iterations	-	
Step 3.1	Temperature 95°C for 15 seconds	2°C/sec	
Step 3.2	Step 3.2 Temperature 60°C for 30 seconds		
Step 4	Temperature 58°C for 300 seconds	1°C/sec	
Step 5	Release for Ruby Chip	-	

### **Image Acquisition**

Download the dedicated scanning file from the Technical Resources section of the Stilla Technologies website:

- ScanningTemplate\_Prism3\_EGFR\_R51039.ncx (3-color naica® system)
- ScanningTemplate\_Prism6\_EGFR\_R51039.ncx (6-color naica® system)
- NioProtocol\_3C-60X-60°C-30s.nioprotocol (Nio™ Digital PCR)
- NioAssay\_3C\_EGFR\_R51039.nioassay (Nio™ Digital PCR)

#### **Image Analysis**

The following files are embedded in the dedicated scanning files listed above:

- MeanCompMatrix\_Prism3\_EGFR\_R51039.ncm (3-color naica® system)
- UniversalCompMatrix\_3C\_Prism6-Nio.ncm (6-color naica® system, Nio<sup>™</sup> Digital PCR)
- AnalysisConfiguration\_EGFR\_R51039.nca (all systems)



# **Consumables Required but Not Provided**

- Ruby Chip (C16011)
- naica® PCR MIX 10X (R10106)
- Universal Reporters 3 (R41401 200 reactions, R41402 1000 reactions)
- Nuclease-free water

# Instruction for PCR Mix Preparation

Specific instructions for preparing the PCR mix are given below.

Reagent Name		Initial Concentration	Final Concentration	Volume per reaction (µL)
naica® PCR MIX Buffer A	•	10x	1x	0.60
naica® PCR MIX Buffer B	•	100%	4%	0.24
Crystal Digital PCR® Assay	•	10x	1x	0.60
Crystal Universal Reporter Tube A	0	40x	1x	0.15
Nuclease-free water		NA	NA	Variable
Template DNA		NA	NA	Variable
or Positive Control	0	10x	1x	0.60
	6.0			



# **Representative Data and Instructions for Analysis**

Set thresholds for separating positive and negative populations on the 1D plots. To optimize the analysis, the thresholds should be set at approximately equal distance from the positive and negative clusters. Examples of results obtained on the Nio<sup>™</sup>+ are given below.

Remark: The threshold can be adjusted on each individual chamber to optimize its placement.

Wet lab testing was carried out using genomic hgDNA as a negative control and a positive control consisting of hgDNA and synthetic EGFR mutants (E746-A750del, L858R, L861Q, T790M, C797S). Synthetic EGFR mutants were also tested individually (T790M, C797S T>A, C797S G>C).

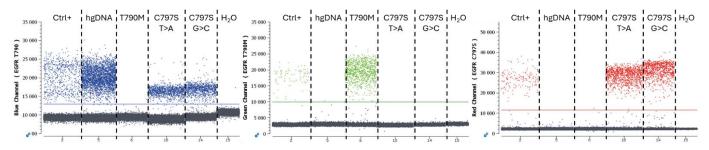


Figure 1: 1D plots obtained during wet lab testing on the Nio<sup>™</sup>+. The thresholds are set at approximately equal distance from the positive and negative clusters.



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